

260,000.00 road bond of the Greenbank District that was voted by the people of that district in 1920 was \$ 15,150.00 to pay intrest and so much on the principal so they could retire this bond at the set time their rate was 30 cts on each 100.00 valuation as follows real estate \$ 2,191,460.00 personal property \$ 1,524,170.00 Public Utilities \$ 1,5781.44 or a total ~~tax~~ value for the district of \$ 5292.774.00 .

The General County levy for 1932-33 county road fund levy order 25 cts on each 100.00, the amount to be raised to construct and maintain roads in the county was \$ 26,216.00 and the district road levies were as follows Greenbank District \$4,730.00 at 15 cts on the hundred, Edray District \$ 3,925.00, Huntersville District \$ 1,781.00 and Little Levels \$ 2,300.00 all at the rate of 15 cts on the hundred, at this time Greenbank District had to raise \$ 14,350.00 to apply on their bonded indebtedness also the county had to lay a special levy of 2 cts to go toward the running of the Pocahontas County Memorial Hospital, this meant they had to raise \$ 2000.00 the hospital having been taken over by the county after 20% of the legal voters signed a petition asking for such action by the County Court at that time, aside from this a special levy of 1 1/2% was added to take care of the county Agents salary that was paid by the county the remainder of his salary is and was paid by the state.

After the passage of the Tax Limitation Amendment in 1932 we had 4 classes of property each having a different rate Class # 1) was all tangible employed exclusively for agricultural purposes including livestock, all moneys, notes, bonds and stocks of all kinds and all other intangible personal property. # 2) was all real estate. # 3) Real estate, personal property and public utilities. # 4) Real estate, personal property and public utilities defined as follows # 1) all residential <sup>property</sup> in municipalities and all real estate outside of municipalities used for agriculture purposes.

# 2) all automobiles, trucks, tractors used commercially outside of municipalities. # 3) also all real estate outside municipalities used commercially also mineral and timber. # 4) all rented property, trucks, automobiles and etc. located inside municipalities or any property used commercially. The rate is as follows # 1-Class  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct, # 2-1 ct. # 3)-2 cts and # 4)-2 cts. The limit any district can go is the following for Class # 1-not to exceed 50 cts, # 2 not to exceed \$ 1.00 # 3 not above \$ 1.50 and Class # 4-1.50 to raise the levy above these figures means that it will have to be voted on by at least 60% of the voters of the county and state. The present rate in the various districts are as follows for Little Levels, Huntersville and Edray District they have the same 33.3 cts while Greenbank has that rate plus 14 cts to take care of their bonded indebtedness.

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In 1918 the county levy was \$ 239,277.00 with Public Service tax collected of \$ 47,011.00 or a total expended by our county of \$ 242,859.00 with a balance in the county treasury of \$ 101,135.00. In 1923 the County Levy was \$ 379,419.00 Public Service tax collected \$ 68,797.00 and the total expenditures of the county for that year was \$ 398,525.00 with a balance in the treasury of the county of \$ 59,000.00. In 1928 the County Levy was \$ 467,418.00 and a public service tax collected of \$ 86,789.00 with total expenditures for the county of \$ 415,566.00 with a balance carried over in to the next year of \$ 51,809.00. No doubt this was the most taxes Pocahontas County ever collected by levy to run the county government, the population of the county were staggering under the tax load they had to carry and something had to be done if the county was to continue to grow and develop its' resources and function properly, so in 1932 T. C. Townsend the Republican nominee for governor had the tax limitation amendment put before the voters of the state and it carried by a very large majority but he failed in being elected, but this amendment meant more to the people of Pocahontas County than any legislation enacted within the state in many years, as this distributed our taxes to be collected over a broader level and a fairer distribution so that property used for agricultural purposes alone had a lower rate than property that was inside municipalities that was re- spected, or any property not used for agricultural purposes.